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communications.

For the Columbian Star. GORY, BISHOP OF NEO-GÆSAREA.

mr, called originally Theodorus, and d Thaumaturgus, was descended as eminent for their birth and for-Neo-Casarea, the metropolis of icia, where he was born. He was elvery carefully in the learning and of the Gentiles by his father, who mm zealot; but, losing his parent m years of age, he, enlarging his m began by degrees to perceive the of that religion in which he had been Having laid the necessary grounddhis education at home, and studied for some time, to which he had no mations of philosophy.

time of Origen, who, at that time, charge of the church in that city. mid a school at Cæsarea, in Palesand philosophy.

with superstition and idolatry, to be lost. any had as yet scarce made its enere. However, our young philowas appointed to be a guide of souls place of his nativity. Phædinius, Amasia, a neighbouring city in hovince, cast his eye upon him for spose; and it was thought his relathe place would more endear the ment to him. But, upon receiving distinuation of the design, he shifted eters, and, as often as sought for, one desert to another; so that dop, by all his arts and industry, in obtain intelligence of him; he constituted him bishop of the to be before, he now accepted ge, when perhaps he had a more and solemn consecration. The proentered upon was difficult; the d neighbourhood being wholly adthe worship of demons, and there Tabove seventeen Christians in those that he must find a church before fovern it. The country was overheresies; and himself, though aced sufficiently in human learning,

bry began to apply himself directly

In this faithful and successful government the Bible in their hands, and say to their and zealously imparted to their flexible yours." A letter from St. Martin, mentions of his flock, he continued quietly till about fathers and mothers, 'come with us to the minds, a reformation will be gradually efanno domini 250, when he fled from the Decian persecution. Beholding the calamitous state of the times, and considering the frailty of human nature, and how few, of his new converts especially, would be able to bear up under those fierce conflicts in which the cause of religion would engage them, he seasonably of religion would engage them, he seasonably advised his church a little to decline the force translation of the Abridged Bible Cateof the present storms. He, himself, retreated chism are about to be published in French. to a desert mountain, accompanied by none If he will himself become respon- but a Gentile priest, whom he had convertthe payment, he shall receive the ed, and who ministered to him in the capaso long as he retains five sub- city of deacon. His enemies, being informed where he lay concealed, went in great numbers to search for him, but without success. After the company had departed, the informer went directly to the place of their concealment, where, finding them at their devotions, and judging their escape to contains both Greek and English children, be the immediate effect of divine preservation, he fell down at the bishop's feet, gave The Greek scholars have learned Watts' himself up to be a Christian, and a companion of his solitudes and dangers. As soon as the persecution ceased, Gre-

gory returned to his charge, and established in every place anniversary festivals and solemnities in honour of the martyrs who reign of Galienus, about the year 260, upon the irruption of the northern nations into the Roman empire, the Goths breaking into Pontus, Asia, and some parts of Greece, ing bishop of those parts wrote to Gregory for advice what to do: our author's answer, sent by Euphrasymus, is called his " Canonical Epistle," still extant among his works: Not long afterwards was convened that synod at Antioch, wherein Paul of Samosata, ultimed his inclinations to Chris- bishop of the place, which he did not care heretical opinions. Our Gregory was among the chief persons in this synod, which met adhation, he resolved to accomplish in the year 264, but did not long survive it, by foreign travels, for which pur- dying either this, or most probably the folwent first to Alexandria, then be- lowing year. A little before his death, bes by the Platonic school lately ing sensible that his time drew near, he sent whick probably through Greece, a strict inquiry whether there were any wawhile at Athens; whence re- that were vet strangers to the Christian it he turned to the more agreea- ber exactly corresponding with that of the Christians at Neo-Cæsarea, when he took

Basil says he was an evangelical man in whose renown no doubt was great his whole life. In his devotion he showed adria, scor reached his ears. To the greatest reverence; yea and nay were therefore, he repaired, where, the usual measures of his communication. with Fermilian, a Cappadocian, and He was also a man of uncommon meekness mis bishop of Casarea, in that coun- and humility, and a firm adherent to truth. commenced a friendship with him, With respect to the miracles ascribed to man extraordinary sympathy and him, they do not rest upon the authority of in their tempers and studies; his contemporaries, and are more numerous jointly put themselves, together and extraordinary than will now be readily brother Athenodorus, under the credited. His writings are first particularly for that celebrated master. Origen mentioned by Hierom, who reckons up his wired to settle him in the full belief "Eucharistical Panegyric to Origen," his issianity, of which he had some in-short and very useful (as he calls it) "Metthre, and to ground him in the Ho- aphrase upon Ecclesiastes," several Epispures, as the best system of true ties, and his Creed, or short exposition of faith; all of which are still extant, with Esarea was a large and popu- the exception of some of his Epistles. Ma-Noce, but being miserably over- ny of his writings, however, are supposed

Sabbath Schools.

LONDON SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The Annual Meeting of the London Sunday School Union, was held on the 10th of May last. The Report of the Society's operations, during the past year, is highly gratifying. The following extracts from it, will show what an immense increase has been effected, in less than half a century, even in one country, to the first Sunday School, established by Robert Raikes. This little school was commenced about the year 1782, and was instructed by a solitary female; but, at the present time, there are 7,731 schools, and upwards of 75,000 teachers are engaged in the blessed work, in Great Britain and Ireland, who have under their care almost 1,000,000 precious

France.

This country presents numerous obstacles to the promotion of education and religious instruction. A French pastor writes to the committee thus : "The progress of some sufficiently in human learning, committee thus: "I he program I have of the children is very encouraging. I have of the children is very encouraging. I have every reason to think that the hearts of many of them have been touched by the instructions they have received. I have now beendowed with the power of per- whom I have been instructing for these two wonder-worker, is constantly asto him in the writings of the church.

William in the writings of the church.

William in the writings of the church.

William is the writing of the writing of the church.

William is the writing of the writing miracles: hence the title Thaumatur- years past, and who give me great hope and

for these quarters which have been so long tiary. The number of scholars is 79. destitute of any means of religious instruc-May they now profit by them, and may the Lord bless them to their hearts."

Germany.

We have accounts of but two Sunday schools in this country, which are at Ham-burgh, and contain 150 scholars.

Gibraltar. A school is established here, which has

103 scholars, and 12 teachers. Mediterranean.

The Sunday school established at Malta who have committed to memory about forty thousand verses of Scripture and hymns. Catechism, which has been translated into their language; some of them have returned to Greece, and it is hoped that they have carried with them such religious knowledge as will prove an abundant blessing to them and their country. The Committee have sent \$19 97, in books, to assist this had suffered in the late persecution. In the interesting school, and they trust that Greece will again become the seat of science and liberty, and especially that she will regain that divine knowledge and heavenly freedom which she possessed in the days of the Apostles. At Corfu, Mrs. created such confusion, that a neighbour- Lowndes has established a Sabbath school that contains about 25 children.

The hopes of the Christian missionaries are founded chiefly on the numerous schools which are gradually training many thousands of the young in knowledge and religion. The following are some of the principal school establishments: the Caicutta to lese, made a feigned recantation of his School Society, 76 schools 2,800 boys; Chinsurah, 23 government schools, 2,700 boys; Bombay, 26 schools, 2,200 boys; Cotym, 51 schools, 1,333 scholars; Tranquebar, 1,750 scholars. In addition to the Sunday schools formerly reported at Calcutta, Bengalore, and Vepery, similar institutions have been established at Bombay, with 253 scholars here. Departing from Alexandria, up and down the city and vicinity to make and at Vizagapatam, with 250 scholars. A considerable increase has been made to the number of female schools in India, and they are now become too numerous to recapitulone, he applied himself to his faith; and it was ascertained that there late: a Ladies' Society has been formed to of the law; but again growing were but seventeen idolators in all; a num- promote native temale education, from which much good is likely to arise. Schools are establishing also for the higher classes of society, and for imparting a superior description of instruction. Many young persons are also training up to be the instructers of others, and some of them will probably prove the best teachers and missionaries to their own countrymen.

Ceylon.

Amongst the 10,000 children who are taught in the schools by different missionary societies, many instances of good have arisen. The American missionaries report that, after earnestly seeking the outpouring of the Holy Spirit's influences, they rejoice that a revival has taken place, and 80 persons, chiefly the elder scholars of both sexes, profess themselves concerned to live a Christian life to the glory of God. The Rev. B. Clough, a Wesleyan missionary, says, 'during the last ten years, if I tic." may judge from the progress made in the Wesleyan schools, from 10,000 to 15,000 children have been taught to read the Scriptures.' The Rev. Mr. Knight, a church missionary, reports, 'there has been a regular increase of girls at our morning service, from about the time when Mrs. Knight began her instruction on the Sunday afternoon; the number present at our last service was 53, a greater number than we ever had before, for this Sunday school is a new thing; it much excites the attention of the mothers, one and another of whom often come to see us, though we have not yet been able to get them to assemble with the other sex to hear the word of God."

New South Wales:

At Sidney a Depository is opened for Sunday school books: about 100 boys and girls attend Mr. Hill's Sunday school, and those of the Wesleyans are producing encouraging effects. At Botany Bay, Paramatta, Castlereagh, and Portland Head, schools are established.

"A young man from Tonga, one of the Friendly Islands, after visiting New South Wales, on his return, described what he had seen to his relatives; he told them especially of the Sunday schools, and sacred attention which the people at Port Jackson pay to the Sabbath day, and then added, the people of Tonga will never be wise till they adopt the same measures.' The Chiefs unanimously replied, we think so

Van Dieman's Land.

A Wesleyan Sunday School Union has been established, to which your committee has sent a supply of books. The following is an extract of a letter from the Secretary: ares us, that, upon this account, the ly neglected the means of grace. Many general of a docide and virtuous race, and amounts to two guineas: supply our neces- ciety. The letter is dated Aug. 7, 1824, general of a docide and virtuous race, and the children's guineas shall be and is accompanied by a journal written in used to call him a second Moses, children now preach to their parents, with if religious instruction only be extensively sities, and the children's guineas shall be

house of God, in order to hear the blessed fected in the tone of public morals. Our has been formed in the school, to assist Gospel of our good Saviour, who died for us Union consists at present of three schools : poor miserable sinners.' O let this language one in Hobart's Town, one at Kangaroo children, so as to send them to school; the redouble our zeal for Sunday schools: Pray Point, and an adult school at the Peniten-

In the Georgian and Society Islands there are 2,500 adults, and 2,300 children receiving school instruction from the London Missionary Society. It is pleasing to observe that the Christian Sabbath is commonly recognised, and that many native teachers are coming forward. The committee have sent some books to Huahine, where the Sunday school is very prosperous, and where about 80 of the young people, children of members of the church, are of very hopeful character. Dr. Watts' First Catechism, and his Scripture History, have been translated by Mr. Barff.

West Africa.

During the past year the numerous thools of the Church Missionary Society have continued to diffuse their benefits among the liberated Africans; though the cause of religious instruction in general has suffered much from the death of many of the missionaries. The Wesleyan Mission has a school at Bathurst, and the Society of Friends a 'First Day' school at Birkow.

South Africa.

The Sabbath school at the Rev. Dr. Philips' has an average attendance of 70 children, who are taught by 12 teachers. At Stellenbosch, a Sunday school has been established for the benefit of the slaves. At Pacaltsdorp the school contains from 50 to 60 boys. Respecting the Sabbath school at Bethelsdorp, Dr. Philips writes: 'The people meet at eight o'clock in the morning, and afternoon. This school exhibits a pleasing spectacle. Here all is activity; the wives of the missionaries, and the daughters of others, belonging to the Institution, with the Messrs. Kemps, the merchants, are all engaged; and it is a delightful sight to see all ages, from childhood to gray hairs, under such superintendence, conning over their lessons, from the A B C to the most advanced classes, reading the most difficult parts of the sacred Scriptures without the aid of spelling. There is scarcely any thing at Betheisdorp I take more pleasure in than this school. Here we see all the energies of the Institution, all the talents of the station, in full exercise; and it is truly affecting to see children of seven and ten years of age, (which is frequently the case,) acting as monitors to classes of aged people, from 40 to 70 years of age. Mr. Barker says, 'the Sunday scholars are taught in Dutch; the whole place, old and young, assemble on the Lord's day for instruction; it is a pleasing sight to see a whole village assemble to learn to read.'

The Albany Sunday School Union contains 300 children, of whom 130 are Hottentots and Slaves, 'who,' says Mr. Snaw, though the children of a people proverbi ally filthy, appear at school, every Sunday, as clean in their persons, and as decent in their attire, as the poor children of any village in England.

The Report next notices the schools in the United States, the establishment of the American Sunday School Union, and a grant to this society of books to the amount of \$63,65, which is gratefully acknowledge ed, and as many of the books are reprinting, we unite in their desire, that they may "be found useful on this side of the Atlan-

African Islands.

Mr. Le Brun's Sunday school at the Mauritius, or Isle of France, is generally attended by from 60 to 70 boys and girls, who Catechism, and in learning the Psalms. The progress of education in Madagascar, in the very pleasing. The children under tuition are about 1,200. The King takes a lively interest in the schools. On the Sabbath day the children are catechized from six to eight in the morning, both in English and Malagash; at half past one, they are questioned on general subjects, and the Scriptures are read by them and translated into their own language; at half past four they meet again to sing a few hymns in English and Malagash. Several catechisms and elementary books, and a small collection of hymns have been prepared.

The accounts from British America and the West India Islands are not more recent than we have laid before our readers, except the following extracts of letters received recently by the Committee. "I remember when we began Sunday school in. St. John's, fifteen years ago, there was such prejudice against it, with the planters, that one of them ordered their primers to be taken away from them; but now I'do not know one who objects to, and most of them further, the cause. School houses are now erected on many sugar plantations, by the attornies, where the children receive instruction, not only on Sundays, but also some hours through the week." In Grenada, there are 303 scholars; the following is an extract of a letter received by the Com-mittee. "It is seldom a child in Grenada 'In a community so peculiarly characterizisheard to swear; they are growing up in dary of Asiatic Russia, through a distance of by habits of irreligion, and of vice, as moral habits, and a few appear to have a that of Van Bieman's Land, Sunday schools serious concern for salvation; these are are of transcendent importance. Over the met weekly by two pious teachers, and may ment for the support of the missionaries.

far greater part of our adult population, we hereafter become members of a Christian Missionary in the Crimea.—A letter has

children have already subscribed nearly three dollars per month towards this bene-volent design." The following is an extract of a letter the Committee have received from St. Vincent's. "It was not till lately that the children of slaves were allowed to attend the Sunday school-to confer on them religious instruction will be conferring on them the greatest earthly good, and will be preparing them for heavenly and eternal blessings. In behalf of these we crave your assistance, for without this we must refuse them admission to our schools, and must absolutely dismiss some of those al-ready received. Out of 500 scholars, 300 are slaves."

Under the head of Domestic Occurrences the Committee, among other things, state that 200,000 copies of their Spelling Book, have been sold during the year; and that in order to encourage the formation, and permanent establishment of Sunday School Depositories, they have granted 1000 Catechisms and 1000 Spelling Books, when the number of scholars in any Union amounts to 1000, and under that amount, according to the number of scholars. The grants are kept in stock for the use of schools, and the money arising from sales are laid out in new supplies.

The sales last year, of the London Union, amounted to about \$19,250, and consisted of 670,070 books, &c. The total amount of grants in money and books, made during the year, amounts to about \$1,150, and the total number of books gratuitously issued was

The following is a summary of the re-turns the Committee has received: Four London Auxiliaries, 392 schools;

,417 teachers; 58,644 scholars. County Unions, &c. including Wales, 1,080 schools 54,030 teachers; 536,591 scholars. Sabbath School Union for Scotland; 1,293 schools; 3,000 teachers; 71,300 scholars. Total reported in Great Britain, 5,764 schools; 52,447 teachers; 666,535 echolars.

In addition to the above may be mentioned, although not in connexion with the Sunday School Union:

The Sunday School Society for Ireland, 1,702 schools; 12,837 teachers; 150,831 scholars. The Hibernian Society's Sunday Schools, 265 schools; --- teachers; 20,661 scholars. The total amount of the above, in Great Britain and Ireland, is 7,731 schools; 75,284 teachers; 838,027 scholars. Last year the numbers were 7,537 schools; 74,614 teachers; 812,305 scholars. Which, compared with the report of last year, is an adlition of 194 schools; 670 teachers; 25,722

The Committee observe with delight the encouraging spread of knowledge, and especially of religious knowledge, both at nome and abroad, while in all their efforts for the instruction of the young, they desire to depend for the blessing on Him who has promised: "I will pour water on him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground : will pour my Spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thine offspring : and they shall spring up as among the grass, as willows by the watercourses."—Isaiah xliv. 3, 4.

Religious.

SUMMARY.

Irish Evangelical Society .- The Irish Evangelical Society, says the Recorder and Telegraph, has a Missionary Academy in Dublin, containing 8 students. It has 18 stations in different parts of Ireland, comhave made great progress in their Bible and prising a district of 10 or 20 miles each, and including from 4 to 10 towns or villages. which are regularly visited in a round of schools of the London Missionary Society, is itinerating labour. At each place the minister circulates copies of the Holy Scriptures and religious tracts; when practicable, he establishes and superintends Sabbath Schools, as well as preaches the Gos-pel of Christ. The Society has also five native teachers, who are labouring in the vernacular language of Ireland, and reading the Scriptures from cabin to cabin. The

Prospects are encouraging.

The Baptist Home Missionary Society, London, which was instituted in 1797, now employs twenty-four Missionaries, who are men devoted to the work. In addition to the aid which this Society affords to the above named Missionaries, occasional assists ance is also afforded to upwards of eighty Village Preachers, who supply nearly 400 places in England, Wales, and the adjacent Islands. In most instances, these places would, without these labours, be destitute of evangelical instruction. A happy consequence which has followed the labours is, that the number of Sunday Schools connected with these Missionary Stations is now about 120.

Mission to the Semoiedes .- The Russian church has recently sent two priests, under the sanction of the Emperor, for the instruction of the Samoiedes, a savage people, about 20,000 in number, who roam over the immense frozen deserts which extend along the ocean, forming the northern bounis heard to swear; they are growing up in dary of Asiatic Russia, through a distance, moral habits, and a few appear to have a of more than 2,000 miles. An adequate

some of whom were very serious and at-Taking the Veil .- The Georgetown (D. C.) Metropolitan states, that, on Monday last, "the very interesting but painful ceremony of taking the veil was witnessed at the Visitation in this town. The subject who bid adieu to all the substantial pleasures of life, for the cross and the cloister, was the amia-

able and interesting daughter of Captain Jones, of the Navy. There is, to us, something peculiarly revolting in the idea of a young and beautiful creature immuring herself in a convent, and becoming excluded from all the joys and pleasures of a society she was well calculated to adorn. It really appears to us something like shutting a living body in a sepulchre to pine out an existence among dead men's bones, and hol-

low shapeless sculls."

Cherokees of the Arkansas .- At the last Monthly concert, says the Boston Recorder, the cheering information was communicated, that the Holy Spirit is manifestly present among the Cherokees of the Arkansas. Meetings began to be more than usually frequented, as early as the latter part of January. About this time, Mr. Washburn (one of the missionaries at Dwight) visited a settlement of Indians at Mulberry, further up the river. He called on every family, about 30 in number, and was received with kindness by them all? Not one individual, except some infidel whites, but was willing, and even anxious, to receive instruction. Many seemed impressed; and on the Sabbath every individual in the settlement, with the exception above-mentioned, was present at public worship. The journal of the missionaries, as published in the Herald, is brought down to the last of March; at which time the prospects continued favourable. The harvest seemed white, and ready to be gathered in.

A Premium offered .- We are authorized to say, says the Editor of the Southern Intelligencer, that a Premium of One Hundred Dollars will be given for the best Essay on the following question: "What Religious and Political changes have taken place within the past twenty years, indicating the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom on earth?" In this Essay facts are to be connected with Scripture prophecy. The work must not be less than sixty pages duodecimo, and must be forwarded previous to the 1st of March, 1826, free of expense, to Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D. of S. C. It is requested that the name of each competitor be given in a scaled paper, having a mark, corresponding with another on the work. No seal will be broken but that belonging to the successful essay; and the unsuccessful ones will be returned according to direction.

Excluded Minister .- The Baptist church of Lowville and Denmark, New-York, has excluded Ruel Lothrop from her fellowship, leaving him to the righteous judgment of God, who will reward every man "according to his work." The charge against him was for immorality, particularly of intemperance and abuse of his wife.

American Bible Society .- The Treasurer of this Society, acknowledges the receipt of The Right Hon. Lord Gambier is Presi Testaments. Value, \$2,437 43.

Episcopal Theological Seminary .- On Thursday, July 28th, the ceremony of laving the foundation stone of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal pool Seamen's Friend Society. Church of the United States, was performed, with the customary solemnites, at Greenwich. The lot on which the edifice is to be erected, was presented to the Institution by Clement C. Moore, Esq. It is beautifully situated on one of the avenues of Newriver, embracing about five acres.

Middlebury College .- It is stated in the Report of the General Convention of Vermont, that two thirds of the students of Middlebury College are hopefully pious, and that this circumstance has thrown such a salutary influence over the College, that not city is comparatively feeble. one case of disciplinable offence has occurred during the year.

Mission at Colombo .- The Christian Watchman contains a letter from the Rev. Mr. Chater, Baptist missionary at Colombo, Ceylon, dated October 4, 1824, which states that on the first Sabbath of September, their little church received an addition of eight members; one by restoration, and seven by baptism, on profession of faith in the would be admitted soon.

Friends in England .- The Recorder and Telegraph states, that a member of the "Society of Friends" in England, has addressed an appeal to his brethren in behalf England is, in general, much more orthodox than in the United States.

Free Schools in England.—At the late annual meeting of the "National Society for the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church" in London, the report stated that the collections, hitherto made, amounted to £28,280 (\$125,563:) that the number of schools connected with the Institution amounted to 2,305; and that the was 456,000, being an increase of 2,000 since cepted. the last report. The balance in hand was \$16,000.

Bible Societies .- The Abbeville (S. C.) first Thursday in August. Bible Society, since its organization, two years ago, has procured 368 Bibles and Tesmments; of which 254 have been issued from the Depository. The receipts of the past year amounted (including \$27 from sale of Bibles) to \$167. In the treasury, at the time of the annual meeting, \$114; of which \$100 were then set apart as a donation to the American Bible Society.

From the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Society, the receipts during the year ending June 8th, amounted to Issues from the Depository, 117 large Bibles, 954 small Bibles, and 895 Testaments. Total 1966. The sum of \$500 has also been transmitted to the American Bible Society.

A meeting of friends of the Bible Society, was called a few days since, in Worcester, (Mass.) by delegates from the American

first Christian convert from among the Ma- village, more than six hundred dollars had morality may resort. hometans in the Crimea. At the latest date, been contributed by its inhabitants to the funds of the Society!

American Jesus' Society .- The Brattleborough Messenger states, that, in the course of eight weeks the Rev. Mr. Frey, Agent for the American Jews' Society, has travelled more than 1000 miles in Vermont, collected about 31,400, and formed 75 Auxiliary Societies.

Sunday Schools-Tracts .- At the recent annual meeting of the Rutland, Vt. Consociation it was voted " that this consociation, recommend to their churches to organize Sabbath Schools on the plan of the American Sunday School Union."

The Nassau Hall Tract Society, at Princeton, N. J. has distributed, during the past year, 4948 of these little messengers-1350 of them among the crowd collected on the day of the College Commencement.-Whole number distributed since the society was formed, about 60,000.

Valuable Present .- " The Boston Female Juvenile Society" have presented a complete set (42 vols. 4to) of Rees' Cyclopædia to Waterville College.

Alr. Owen's Settlement .- One of Mr Owen's Harmony inhabitants writes, s.ys the Freeman's Journal, 'one of the two churches has been transformed into a Hall, where we repair every day for the purpose of reading, hearing the news, singing, dancing, &c.' for two hours. Mr. O.'s religious principles have been strongly objected to. We trust he does not mean to oust morality from his kingdom.

The Marine Republic .- During the last year, says the Mariner's Magazine, the agent of the London Seamen's Society visited in that port 4619 vessels! and besides distributing a large number of tracts, sold among the sailors 1431 Bibles! Calculation is baffled, and imagination loses itself in attempting to estimate the amount of good that these visits, pious and Howare-like, may have effected. If this course was pursued in every Christian port, the moral aspect of seamen, now haggard and hideous, would soon become sober and dignified. In American Ports the Societies are too feeble and impoverished to be energetic or liberal Without aid from the interior, and contracted in resources at home, their operations are necessarily circumscribed. Thus endowed and unsupported, they may linger and struggle a while, but must, ere long, sink into inactivity or dissolution.

British Christians have the honour of first establishing Societies to promote the present comfort and future happiness of seamen, and of employing the first sea-missionary The Rev. W. Angus, formerly a sea-captain, a man of fortune, and in the prime of life, was ordained to this charge at Bristol, Eng. May 1st, 1822, and has ever since been actively and usefully engaged, at his

Christians of all classes, in every part of England, appear to be as much interested, and are as actively engaged in the seamen's cause, as the pious and benevolent through every parish in our country are in the cause of missions. The consequence is, that the moral character of British seamen is rapidly improving under the mighty and concentrated efforts that are made.

,932 78, during the month of July. The dent of the Port of London Society, which Agent reports the following issues during was formed in 1818. The Lord Provost of the same period—2345 Bibles, and 1817 Edinburgh is President of the Edinburgh Edinburgh is President of the Edinburgh Seaman's Friend Society, formed in 1820. The Bristol Society has Sir George Mowat for its President; and Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth presides over the Liver-

Marine Schools, both for the Sabbath and the week, have been established in various European ports. They have experienced a transforming influence among the children of Seamen in Liverpool. In the daily school 175 boys, picked up about the vessels and York city, and extends back to the North boarding houses, are now receiving instruction; many are good geographers, and are versed in accounts, and all are pursuing the various branches of common school education. All that could reasonably be expected is realized in the Sabbath School. The Mariners' Church Sabbath School in this

The Liverpool Seamen's Friend Society numbers 21 members, whose annual subscriptions exceed ten pounds sterling each!

The whole number of members is about 200. Conversion of Seamen .- Five thousand seamen, says the British Sailor's Magazine, have been converted to God in England, since the Bethel flag was hoisted in 1817! Such are the triumphs of Bethel Societies! Has any other Society, having so limited a Redeemer. It was expected that two others sphere of action, though none are so penuriously supported, been equally blessed in its labours; Christians will you not aid this

Baptist Convention for the State of Rhode Island and its vicinity .- On the 12th day of of missions; and that this denomination in May last, a meeting was held, agreeably to previous notice, at the Vestry of the First Baptist meeting house, in Providence, for the purpose of forming a Baptist Convention for this state. The meeting was addressed by several brethren, who explained the nature and designs of the proposed Convention, gave a view of the great need of such an institution, and urged its immediate formation. It was resolved that such a convention be organized, and a Constitution was number of persons educated at these schools read, which, after some discussion, was ac-

> To afford a further opportunity for deliberation, on this subject, the Convention adjourned, to meet again in Providence, on the

> On the 4th instant the Convention met, agreeably to adjournment. The Constitution was again read, and after receiving some modifications, was adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of officers, and the following gen-tlemen were chosen: Rev. Stephen Gano, President; Rev. David Benedict, Secretary; Hugh H. Brown, Treasurer; and twelve Managers.

The Rev. Peter Ludlow was appointed to preach at the annual meeting of the Convention in Providence, on the 2d Wednesday of April next.

From the New-York Observer

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 30, 1825. A meeting of several individuals friendly

S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. of Boton, Mass.

Begun with prayer. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and called on the gertlemen present to express their opinions in relation to t. Whereupon, it was Resolved

I. That if any friend to Christ should establish a religious house in this village, the members of this meeting will use their influence to encourage its patronage and support, provided he shall conform to the regulations hereafter recommended.

II. The following rules were adopted for the regulation of such an establishment, and are hereby recommended to any individual who may open a house of the kind contemplated, viz.

1. A portion of Scripture shall be read, prayers shall be offered up at the throne of grace, and, when convenient, a few verses of a psalm or hymn be sung every morning and evening, in the principal hall or saloon of the house; and at such time as will best accord with the domestic arrangements.

2. A blessing shall be implored at each

3. It shall be the duty of the master of the establishment to call upon any evangelical clergyman, or pious layman, to perform the duties above named; and in case no such person be present, he is to lead in these religious services himself. 4. It is deemed desirable, that in this es-

ablishment, one evening in the week, at least, be particularly appropriated to a more by the Navy Department. extended exposition of the precious Gospel of God our Saviour.

III. Resolved, That it be recommended to the clergymen who are, or may be, located in the different boarding houses in this village, to cause notice to be given, that in some convenient room, and at a given time, in their respective places of residence, they will lead in religious worship; and give a general invitation, that, all who are disposed,

IV. Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of religion, who are not clergymen, to use their influence in the encouragement of religious services in the different boarding houses where they may be lo-

V. Resolved, That the editors of the different religious newspapers be requested to publish the foregoing proceedings; and that when such house is established, the master thereof be requested to give notice of the same to the public.

Adjourned, closing with prayer.

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New-York, of the ships Manchester, Captain Lee, and Enphrates, Captain Sprague, from Liverpool, London the same members that composed the first ter communication from your city to the dates to the 5th of July have been received. Court, with the exception of Captains Tin-Parliament was to be prorogued on the 6th. gey, Ridgely, Downs, and Biddle, in whose The cotton market appears not to have experienced any depression since our last advices. On Monday, the 27th of June, 5000 bales were sold in Liverpool, half to the trade and half on speculation, at prices fully supporting our former quotations.

The Liverpool Advertiser of the 28th, states, that owing to indisposition from his voyage, our Minister, Mr. King, had declined to accept the invitation to a public dinner in Liverpool.

On the 21st, in the House of Commons, Mr. Brougham made certain inquiries respecting the motives of France for continuing the military occupation of Spain. Mr. Canning, in anwer, expressed his perfect conviction. that the French government was sincerely anxious to withdraw, with as little loss of time as possible, that portion of their army which at present remains in the Peninsula. Africa .-- We learn from the Glasgow

Courier, that an extensive company of British merchants, of high character, capital, and knowledge, has been formed to open and carry on a trade with the African coast. They have obtained the cession of the Island of Fernando Po, an island sixty miles in extent, lying near the coast of Benin, and abundant in the growth of sugar cane, rice and tobacco. It is there proposed to open a trade with the countries on the continent washed by the great rivers in the Bights of Benin and Biafra. It is further contemplated to supply from this source the West India colonies with various articles of live stock, while the produce of the mother counthese great advantages, it is proposed by the British Admiralty, from the commanding position afforded by the Fernando Po, to watch the progress of the slave trade. This plan affords a healthy rendezvous for the British navy, employed on the African coast, and commands the great outlets and inlets assured that this business is in the hands of high and honourable men, who mean to depots and colonies to their country. In the course of a few years they expect to behold commerce, agriculture and knowledge marching rapidly into the darkest recesses

Hurricane in the West Indies .- By the arrival at New-York of several vessels from the West Indies, we learn that a severe gale has been experienced in the West Indies. The following particulars will give some idea

The storm commenced at St. Pierres on 9 o'clock in the morning. The most severe part of the gale was at about 2 o'clock, from the southerly direction. No French ships were lest. Three American vessels, two brigs and one schooner, were driven ashore and went to pieces. The plantations there did not suffer much.

At Guadaloupe the gale was most violent at a quarter past 10. All the buildings belonging to government were destroyed.

At Basseterre nearly two hundred persons were killed. In that quarter the plantations suffered much. At Point Petre several

1823.—The journal gives an account of the taken up, and before the delegates left the place, to which the friends of religion and Mil the vessels anchored at Roscaux, (Do-States' Gazette, to accomminique,) were lost. Some vessels, also, ter, and as the village more than six hypergraphics and minique,) were lost. All the vessels anchored at vessels, also, ter, and as the events partie to, are connected to accompa S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. of Boton, Mass. were lost at Barbadoes, St. Land and the Rev. Dr. gua. All the Islands to the windward are supposed to have been more or less affected by the hurricane.

We re lost at Barbadoes, St. Land and the connected with civilian cannot fail of interesting every supposed to have been more or less affected by the hurricane. were lost at Barbadoes, St. Lucia, and Anti-

At St. Thomas, the gale commenced on At St. Thomas, the gare contained the afternoon of the 26th ult. About mid-Harvard University, held in Bout mid-Harvard University held in Bout mi gree, and continued so until the morning of the 27th. During the night a number of dollars, be awarded to the author, vessels were driven ashore. In all two brigs, sertation on the question seven or eight schooners, eight sloops, and several small craft, were entirely lost. All the wharves are much injured, and a number of fences blown down.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Naval Courts Martial .- The court martial appointed for the trial of Commodore Porter, which convened in this City on the 7th of July, reported its decision to the Navy Department on Saturday last. Two charges receipt was obtained from the O had been exhibited to the Court against the Commodore. The first-" Disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer,' referred to his proceedings at Foxardo. The second, "Insubordinate conduct, and conduct unbecoming an officer," related to letters which he wrote to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of the Navy, and to the publication of a pamphlet lever the dasher of a common chu detailing the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry to investigate his conduct at Foxardo and printing in this pamphlet the orders and some other communications addressed to him

The Court was composed of the following members: Captain James Baron, President; Captains Thomas Tingey, James Biddle, Charles G. Ridgely, R. T. Spence, John Downes, John D. Henley, Jesse D. Elliott, Thomas Brown, James Renshaw, to each."
Alexander S. Wadsworth, Charles C. B. Mortal

was guilty of both charges; and therefore deaths during the same time, were go sentenced and adjudged him to be suspended for the term of six months. This sentence has been approved by the President French Fleet.—The French fleet of the United States.

In deciding upon the first charge, and the Roads. It consists of 11 vessels, and it specification under it, the Court observes der the command of Admirals Juin that it "feels itself called upon to ascribe the conduct of the accused, which is deemed the senior Admiral's ship fired a se censurable, to an anxious disposition on his part to maintain the honour, and advance number of guns from fortress Monre. the interest, of the nation and of the ser- names of the vessels, and their rates

ty, and sentenced to be suspended, without 44; La Magicienne, 44; La Nymphe, pay or emoluments, for the term of two La Medee, 44; corvette La Salama

tried upon a charge of neglect of duty, for permitting a foreigner, by the name of Ma- West Indies is over. drid, to be received on board the Franklin, without informing his commanding officer, but was acquitted.

The Court was then re-organized, for the trial of Commodore Stewart. It consists of places Captains William M. Crane, Stephen exceeded expectation. Nearly double Cassin, and George W. Read have been appointed. The Court convened on Thursday last, at ten o'clock, and after taking the prescribed oaths, proceeded to business. R. S. Coxe, Esq. is Judge Advocate; and Messrs. Hopkinson and Taylor have been admitted as Counsel for the accused. The Commodore is tried on four general charges, which at the commencement of the season ? are set forth in thirty-nine specifications. The Court will be engaged for some days, it is probable, in examining witnesses.

General Lafayette.- The General, ac Washington City on Saturday last, in the steam-boat Mount Vernon, for Virginia, on a farewell visit to Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and some other gentlemen in that part of the country. It is understood that he will not return to this city before the 24th of the country. will not return to this city before the 24th this year will be about \$500,000. instant. A New-Orieans paper of July 11th. says-" We learn by the steam-boat Gen. Brown, from St. Louis, that the carriage which had been presented to General Lafayette, by the heirs of General Washington, and which sunk in the Mechanic, has been regained, as well as the gold headed cane. Hopes were entertained that the General's trunk with his papers would also

United States' troops lately ordered to the over the country, but congregated it di Creek Nation, by Gen. Gaines, have arrived there. Major T. P. Andrews, the Special Agent of the United States to investigate the Creek disturbances, returned to try will be exchanged to a great extent for Washington City last Saturday morning. African productions. In connexion with It is said that before he left Miledgville he reinstated Col. Crowell in the office of Indian Agent, from which he had been suspended during the investigation.

The Indians.—The Michigan Herald states, that an unusually large number of Indians have visited Malden this summer. It is computed that there are, at and near to the African continent. We are further that place, at the present time, not less than 8,000. All who have visited that post, have been liberally supplied with presents. It raise up and establish powerful commercial is said, that the usual amount of goods annually sent to Malden, as presents for the in Manchester, England, is said to be the Indians, is twenty thousand pounds sterling, ly interested in this establishment. and that the amount has been greatly increased this year.

A Sacrifice.-We were informed last Thursday, says the Detroit Gazette, of the 2d inst. that the Sacs, at Malden, who brought some prisoners with them from the Mississippi, killed three and burnt their

the 26th of July, and continued from 7 until the sum of \$50,000 heretofore received, (and which had been appropriated by the the Treasurer of the State has received the per was left in a dying state. The further sum of \$100 to 100 t Legislature to the University of Virginia, further sum of \$128,480 11 cents from the Treasury of the United States, being the whole amount claimed by Virginia for interest actually paid on money advanced by her for the United States during the late war. The sum last received will be added to the literary fund.

Historical Notes .- Judge Griffith, of Burlington, New-Jersey, the accomplished au-thor of the "Law Register," has just pub-Bible Society, appointed to visit that part of the interest of the Lord Jesus Christ in the country. Addresses were delivered on the world, was held in this village, for the ashore. The latter sustained more or less sized (minum) type, under the unassumthe occasion, by the delegates, and by S. V. purpose of considering the expediency of es-wilder, Esq. after which a collection was tablishing a house of entertainment in this some injury. its meant, by its author, says the United Monday last for Norfe

to, are connected with civilian

Medical Premium.—At the An ing of the Boylston Medical Co

3d, 1825, it was Voted, That the Boylston Medal sertation on the question, "To what has the Vaccine Disease been four preventative of the Small-pox," which was prefixed the motto. Ohi commenta delet dies, nature juden firmat.—The corresponding packer found to contain the name of John Be 161 Broadway, New-York.

Hooping Cough.-The Medical states, that a plaster of gum gath plied to the chest, cures this compl

Cure for Dysentery .- A decuction roots of Blackberry bushes is a safe and speedy cure for the dysentery Wind Churn An Editor of published in Itaica, N. Y. has discor

the course of his rambles, a wind

Two pair of lofty wings are expand

breeze, and by their revolution

crank, to which is attached a rod. end of this rod a lever is joined, and Propelling Vessels.—The Newborn zette, of Saturday, mentions, that C Henry B. Myer, of that village, has ed an improved method of propelling sels. "The superiority of this plan the common paddle-wheels," says the zette, "has been tested by careful and experiment, and at the most unfavoratrial, the result was 41 to 26 in farm his machine, the same power being ap

Alexander S. Wadsworth, Charles C. B.
Thompson, and George W. Rodgers.
Richard S. Coxe, Esq. Judge Advocate.
Walter Jones, Esq. Counsel for the accused.
The Court decided that the Commodore
The Court decided that the Commodore and 10 by dysentery. In Philadelphis.

tioned in our last, has arrived in Ham Grivel. On coming to anchor in the le stated in the Norfolk Herald, are asfol Lieutenant E. D. Whitlock was then tried L'Eylau, 80 guns; Le Jean Bart, 74; upon a charge of neglect of duty, found guil- Venus, 60; La Clorinde, 60; La fin ears.

Lieutenant William M. Hunter was also is reported that the squadron will remi our waters until the hurricane season in

New-York Canals.—A correspondenthe New-York Commercial Advertisers -" The Canal, I understand, will be a pleted about the middle of September when we shall have an uninterrupte mense regions of the west. Thus far, number of boats have passed that did ing the same period last year. From opening in the spring to the 1st of Aug 2066 freight boats have passed: late during the same time, the number was ill this is exclusive of the packet boat, with annual toil of the packets is about \$24,0. The whole amount of toll in the month May, was one hundred thousand dollar and but little short of that sum in June.

Population of Ireland.—In the rem made, pursuant to an act of Parliament, population of Ireland in 1821, is said to 6,801,829, viz. males 3,341,926, feas 3,459,901. The density of this population 263 persons to an Irish square mile, to three times as populous as Scotland, and a half as populous as France, and to Creek Indians.—We understand that the Inited States' troops lately ordered to the and manufacturing districts.

New-Jersey Literary Society.—On Ma day, 11th ult. a number of the most dist guished gentlemen, from different parts the State, met at Nassau Hall, Principle and formed an association, to be called it "LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SCHIT OF NEW-JERSEY." Puper from Straw .- M. Louis Lamber

of Paris, has taken out a patent in England for the manufacture of paper from star Calico Printing .- An establishment printing calico is about to be established

Printing calico is about to be established Troy, New-York. It is supposed the ings and machinery will cost about or mineral to the cost about to be established. lion of dollars. A large manufacturing Thompson's Island.—By a gentlems passenger in the schooner Thora, which s

rived at Charleston, S. C. on the 9th in from Key West, we learn that the Yello Fever was prevailing at that place, to alarming extent. When Commodore Was rington left there, (five or six weeks par Virginia.—We are gratified to learn, says the Richmond Enquirer, that, in addition to the sum of \$50,000 heretofore received (and which the sum of of the marines were enabled to perform duty, two-thirds of them being dead, and the remainder lying very ill. Lieut. Com. Top per was left in a chiral state. The feet was also very fatal among the sailors the hospital being crowded with the sick, as but five or six enabled to do duty. Captal James M'Intosh, the Commander of the master Hardy, commanding the Nay Yard, had just recovered from a severe ile

Naval.—On Saturday, about noon, Brandywine sailed for the Kettle Botto near Maryland Point, where she will anthe

EVERLASTING GOS

WASHINGTON CIT MTURBAY, AUGUST 20, NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE with extreme regret that

red the unfriendly and unca swevangelical societies, which opear in the National Intelli The efforts which are ans in Europe, and in our to propagate the truths of t withen lands, are not only lau and of the generous principles oust be naturally traced, bu uperiority of the Christia other system of ethics, with pits Divine institution, is so owledged, that we find oursel in the mazes of speculat thing for a plausible pretext fe ion. After repeated trials we ite at one rational conclusion of which in the least degree sa ds If in this we err, a frank of the real motives of oppos e of the gentlemen who are m ic and most persevering in the may remove our doubts and our then, being able to meet the field of reason and of revelation ms the propriety of Christian what we consider the opposit diy to them, on their own into isticated merits. The Edi gencer are therefore req t, whether or not, agreeably to victions, our conclusion is corr That those who appose the on of Christianity, believe of religion to be as good as another aries consider themselves corr ilst a man follows the mode ich had been practised by thers, he cannot do wrong, no n and that mode may be, either reson or of nature; and the mpt to change his religion for not only unnecessary, but mor as this attempt, whilst it mus saful, may unsettle his belief ment is sufficient for his hap must be attended with the offer

For the Columbian San

LEDITOR, utinue my remarks upon on the speech of the Rev. W. the Unitarian Fund Society think enough was said in r unication to exonerate t es to India from the charge o deception;" certainly, unti nce than that produced by

fired in its support. The reverend gentlemen nex macterize the translations res, which have been made e languages of India. H ating that the intelligence fr naries on this subject has b in "much complacency by their favour." Why should beother than matter of 1 d complacency to the religi now that the Scriptures have the selection of twenty-seven differ India,—languages spoken ibes, inhabiting the Asiation whole extent of country fr the Indus to the Gulf of T the purpose of deadening destroying this complace orms us that " Dr. Carey t English version into Be a pundit translated into e; from that it was ag that but little of its ald be discovered." Does tak this "advisedly, and u mation?" Does he, or leads in India, know that ded the English version o

og furnished a version in lations were then condu has he intimates, by pundi e meaning," it seems, con be discovered." Discover very possible that Mr. able to discover any mean a I aware that either just poses any obligation to ac an advisers in India to be at judges of the interpr seven different languages seems, have found a diffic ing the meaning. It is to be hat their difficulty in disc ng of Scripture is not as in the eastern languag

nowledge is a digression The poisoned shafts of A ally at Dr. Car



UMBIAN STAR

FASHINGTON CITY, MURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1825.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. with extreme regret that we have d the unfriendly and uncandid allugrangelical societies, which frequent-The efforts which are making by Europe, and in our own counmpagate the truths of the Gospel and lands, are not only laudable, on of the generous principles to which at be naturally traced, but the deperiority of the Christian code to her system of ethics, without referis Divine institution, is so generally briged, that we find ourselves bewiln the mazes of speculation, when og for a plausible pretext for this op-After repeated trials we can only at one rational conclusion on the subhich in the least degree satisfies our If in this we err, a frank explanathe real motives of opposition from the gentlemen who are most systeand most persevering in their hostiliremove our doubts and our errours : in being able to meet them in the of reason and of revelation, we can othe propriety of Christian missions, but we consider the opposition of into them, on their own intrinsic and Sticated merits. The Editors of the mer are therefore requested to wither or not, agreeably to their own ins, our conclusion is correct. It is That those who oppose the general and Christianity, believe one system in to be as good as another, if their sonsider themselves correct; that, ruman follows the mode of worship had been practised by his forea he cannot do wrong, no matter how dilat mode may be, either in the light mor of nature; and that any atsuchange his religion for a better, mly unnecessary, but morally wrong is attempt, whilst it must be unsucmay unsettle his belief in what at is sufficient for his happiness, and beattended with the offer of a more

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faith for his acceptance.

ent to an intimation already given, me my remarks upon the extract be speech of the Rev. W. J. Fox, beh Unitarian Fund Society of London. t mough was said in my previous cation to exonerate the missionaladia from the charge of "systemathion;" certainly, until other evithan that produced by Mr. Fox is

din its support. rererend gentlemen next proceeds to tize the translations of the Scripwhich have been made into the naaguages of India. He is right in that the intelligence from the misits on this subject has been received "much complacency by the religious and has caused a "lively interest favour." Why should it not? Can ther than matter of lively interest implacency to the religious public, to that the Scriptures have been transinto twenty-seven different languages languages spoken by populous himhabiting the Asiatic Islands, and bole extent of country from the banks aladus to the Gulf of Tonquin? But e purpose of deadening this interest, estroying this complacency, Mr. Fox his us that " Dr. Carey translated from aglish version into Bengalee; from apundit translated into another lanthis "advisedly, and upon the fullest nation?" Does he, or his Unitarian in India, know that Dr. Carey conthe English version only ;-and that furnished a version in Bengalee, the alions were then conducted exclusivethe intimates, by pundits? "Little of ataning," it seems, could, in the end, discovered." Discovered by whom? very possible that Mr. Fox would not to discover any meaning at all. Nor aware that either justice or courtesy any obligation to admit his Unitadrisers in India to be the most comat judges of the interpretation of twena different languages in India. They, tens, have found a difficulty in discovermeaning. It is to be feared, indeed,

ledge is a digression. I return to "Pally at Dr. Carey; but they will Doctor thought necessary, sometimes more | pray, ' Thy kingdom come.'"

of Scripture is not peculiar to ver-

in the eastern languages. But this I

not reach him; even if they should, they and sometimes less; and after this the sheet would fall harmless on his triple shield. They will be turned aside by the gentle breath of truth, and lost in the chaff.

To constitute a competent translator, it is necessary that two languages, at least, should be known; -- the language from which, and into which, a translation is made. In translating the Scriptures, it is, moreover, necessary to understand Greek and Hebrew. The translator derives from a knowledge of the original many advantages, which he would, in vain, seek in versions. To affirm that the translations of Dr. Carey, or any other man, are so perfect as absolutely to preclude improvement, would be highly presumptuous. In saying that Dr. Carey translated from the English, Mr. Fox evidently admits, that all translations are more or less imperfect. For the present English common version, taken as a whole, is confessedly the best that has ever been made. this were perfect, it might with safety be made the basis of other versions. But it is not true, that Dr. Carey translated from the English merely. He is well acquainted with the Grecian and Roman languages; and, it is believed, there are at this moment few better Hebraists in England. Before he left his native country in 1793, he had studied the above named languages with flattering success. Nor had he confined his attention to dead languages exclusively. He understood several of the languages of Modern Europe. He, in fine, was thought by those who best knew him, to possess extraordinary mental faculties for acquiring language. Those who wish to be more fully informed on this subject, will do well to consult the Memoirs of Fuller, by Dr. Ry land, page 124. On what grounds, therefore, and with what motives, does Mr. Fox insinuate Dr. Carey's ignorance of the original languages of the Bible?

Dr. Carey translated from the Greek and Hebrew, consulting at the same time the most approved versions.

This insimuation of Mr. Fox, on examination, appears as unfounded as it is il-

But this is not all. His language implies that Dr. Carey has not superintended the ranslations, except the Bengalee version. He would have us believe that Dr. Carey is unacquainted with the other languages. It is not my task to prove that Dr. C. is well versed in twenty-seven different languages of India. The burden of proving his ignorance of them devolves on Mr. Fox. It is enough for me, and more than Mr. F. has any right to demand, to substantiate his reputation as an oriental scholar.

He has been in the country thirty-one years. He has constantly associated with learned Brahmins and pundits, with a special view to obtain a knowledge of their languages. He is apt to learn. This is something. In 1801, after six years residence, he was appointed to an important station in Fort William College at Calcutta, Professor of Sungskrit, the Latin of the east; "a language spoken by the learned (say the Missionaries) nearly throughout India." This appointment, by the English government in Bengal, was justly considered highly complimentary to the talents and erudition of Dr. Carey. "This appointment (I quote from a letter of Mr. Ward to a friend in Edinburgh) put him in possession, so far as is was necessary to his plans, of all the learning of India. Learned men from every part crowded to Calcutta, seek ing employment in the new College; and the senior Sungskrit Pundit in the college, who attended Dr. Carey constantly in the discharge of his college duties, informed him from time to time of the arrival of some learned native; now from Benares, then from Cashmere, then from the Punjab: and thus, in succession, from the different parts of India." "The Doctor here saw all India coming to pour its treasures at his feet."

When we recollect that each of these learned natives, in addition to his vernacular tongue, speaks the Sungskrit, which Dr. Carey also speaks with facility, we cannot but perceive how admirably he is fitted to superintend translations from the Sungskrit by these pundits into their native languages. That your readers may have a correct idea of the number of "filtrations" through which the Bible is made to pass, I beg from that it was again translated, leave to present them another extract from last it went through so many filtra- the letter above referred to. The interestthat but little of its real meaning ing nature of the matter and its direct bearbe discovered." Does the gentleman ing on the subject, will excuse its length.

"In that spirit of faith which has distinguished his (Dr. C.'s) missionary life, he engaged these learned men as fast as they were brought, & put the Sungskrit Bible, as the original from which they were to translate, into the hands of each. Each pundit, thus furnished, and instructed also in the nature of the work of translation, now sat down, and began to render the divine word into his native dialect. He was assisted for some time by hints and directions from two learned Hindoos, prepared by Dr. Carey, and familiarread the proofs of the Sungskrit and Bengalee with the Doctor; and then from day to day he was able to go on alone with his work. At an early period his first attempts were brought to the test, for after he had advanced some way, his manuscript was put to press, and the first sheet was examined by one of the initiated native assistants, sitting by the side of this original native transtheir difficulty in discovering the real The first and second proofs were later. thus corrected, which brought the sheet as

was ordered to press. This has been the constant and only process in these translations from the beginning."

Thus it clearly appears, that the "filtrations" are not so numerous as the reverend Secretary "advisedly" says they are. It also appears that he has been guilty of a trifling blunder in representing the Bengalee as the basis of the other translations. The Sungskrit, and not the Bengalee, is the foundation of the other versions. For this trifling errout, however, he merits pardon and not censure. His advisers ought to have given him better information. They ought to have known that Bengalee is the language of a province, whereas Sungskrit is spoken by the learned in all parts of India. I should feel myself doing injustice to the character of the missionaries at Serampore, not to introduce the testimony of the Right Honourable Lord Minto, Governor General of Bengal. "At the public disputation of the students of the College of Fort William; held before him, as Visitor of the College, on the 20th of September, 1813, his Lordship, after enumerating their recent labours, concludes thus :- " I feel a very sincere pleasure in bringing the literary merits of Mr. Marshman, and the other reverend Mr. Marshman, and the other reverend Resolved, To present our thanks to the members of the Serampore mission, to the Board of Foreign Missions, and to the Agent notice of the public; and in bearing my testimony to the great and extraordinary labours, which constancy and energy in their numerous and various occupations have enabled this modest and respectable community to accomplish." This testimony lacknowledge to be somewhat general. I introduced it as bearing upon the general reoutation of the Missionaries.

Another species of evidence, to which I have not yet referred, is worthy of particular egard, in establishing the accuracy of these translations. "We court (say the Missionaries,) the severest scrutiny; as a proof of which, we have invited criticism by a public advertisement circulated throughout India." Numerous returns were received from learned natives, in different sections of the country, certifying the correctness of the versions in their several vernacular tongues. They judge of the correctness of a version by comparing it with the Sung-

Such and so ample is the testimony, in favour of the general accuracy of the versions of the Bible, and portions of it, in the eastern languages. Mr. Fox has quoted a particular text, without referring to the version in which it may be found. The fact may be as he states, and it may not. His advisers may have discovered such a meaning in some version, somewhere; but I frankly confess, that the fate of their other

Want of room compels me to postpone some remarks which I intended to make. I must bespeak your indulgence, if I should claim another hearing.

Yours, with respect, BEZA. Washington City, August 11.

OPPOSITION TO THE GOSPEL. A case of more than ordinary interest, was brought before the House of Commons on the 23d of June. It was that of a Mr Shrewsbury, a Wesleyan Missionary, late ly resident in the Island of Barbadoes. We have seen part of the debate on this subject. It unfolds a system of persecution of the most malicious and brutal character. We purpose laying a portion of it before our readers, that they may see to what lengths

BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY.

the enemies of the Gospel are ready to car-

ry their opposition.

The following letter from the Rev. Jacob Darden, of South Quay, Virginia, dated July 20th, was addressed to the Agent of the General Tract Society in Norfolk:

"It is peculiarly gratifying to see with what avidity "Tracts" are sought, and with what interest they are read in this neighbourhood, where I have been hesitating so long, about the propriety of making any attempts to promote the objects of the Society, because the whole population appeared to be in a state of apathy, as it regarded religion. Of my success in the first attempt, you have been already informed. A few days ago I opened a subscription, (somewhat upon brother Clopton's plan of engaging the females) with a view to an auxiliary Tract Society. So soon as it was known that such a scheme was on foot, I had several voluntary applications for membership. Thirty odd have already subscribed, and I think the number will be double in a few weeks. I am also very sanguine in the belief that Elder Harrell will be made a life member.

" My brother, I feel concerned that nothing is lacking but Christian zeal, and a suitable industry and application amongst our Baptist friends and brethren, to enable ized to the work of translation, by having the Parent Society to push its laudable scheme to every desirable extent. I shall thank you to inform me so soon as the church at brother Dye's. It was a day of tracts are in hand, and the sooner the better. Our Society is denominated "The South Quay Society, Auxiliary to the Bah-

tist General Tract Society." "I am told that they have a lively and happy time in Murfreesborough, North Carolina, and its vicinity; 30 are reported till another month. near as they could bring it to the original Sungskrit. The third proof was then carried to Dr. Carey by the translator himself, to have been baptized at their last meeting. This is only about 15 miles to the south of us; and here we sit as unmoved as the neand they went over it together, and over as poisoned shafts of Mr. Fox are aim- many more proofs of the same sheet as the ther millstone—O! that I had a heart to for them; and the desert shall rejoice and

We understand that a Society has recently been formed in Port Royal, Tennessee, under the name of the "Drake's Pond Female Tract Society, Auxiliary to the Baptist General Tract Society." It consists at present of twenty-two members, with a prospect of considerable increase.

SARATOGA ASSOCIATION.

The Saratoga (N. Y.) Baptist Association held its annual meeting on the 29th and 30th of June last, at Saratoga Springs. The Introductory sermon was preached by Elder E. Harrington, from 2 Tim. iii. 16, 17. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

Elder Harrington was appointed Mode rator, and Elder G. Witherell, Clerk During the past year 208 members have been added to the churches in this Association, by baptism. The total number is 3415. From the resolutions passed at this meetng we extract the following:

On Motion, the Association voted to recommend to the churches to patronize the Baptist General Tract Society.

of the Baptist Tract Society, for their interesting communications

> GLAD TIDINGS. North Carolina:

etter from a ministering brother to the publisher, dated Wayne County, August 5th, 1825:

It is with great pleasure I communicate to you at this time, an account of the outouring of the grace of God, experienced in this part of North Carolina. He has indeed done great things for the people here. Previous to the spring of eighteen hundred and twenty-three, a remarkable coldness and inattention to preaching had prevailed among the people. About that time we supposed their attention was roused by the preaching of our brother M. who had recent- in them: for in so doing thou shalt both save ly come into the neighbourhood. Great solemnity was observed to pervade the vast James P. Edwards gave the hand of fellowal concern increased until the spring of 1824, ally attentive. when they began to baptize from seven to eight and ten every meeting. These were indeed solemn and impressive times. Often at the water, I have been asked by weeping inquirers, "What shall I do to be saved?"

Shortly after this they began to baptize more, and once to the number of eighteen. Numbers were apparently attracted by this advices makes me distrust the truth of to attend from a distance, who feeling and source whence it was derived was not indicated. We were seeing the wonderful effect of the Spirit of not bound, in courtesy, therefore, to give that paper credit God, anxiously joined the popular cry.

This was the beginning of the work of God in this neighbourhood, the wonderful effects of which have been "marvellous in our eyes." There have been about a hundred and thirty members added to the church at Johnson Union since that time, and there probably will be many more before the revival ceases, for the same anxiety appears yet to remain among those who have not received a hope that their sins are pardoned.

To give you an idea of the present state of the revival, I need only tell you that thirteen were baptized the last meeting.

There are also considerable revivals gong on at two other churches in the neighbourhood, Cross Roads and Buelah; at one of which places (Cross Roads) I had the pleasure of seeing three baptized last Sab-

May these happy effects continue to extend, until " the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh see it together."

Extract of a letter from a clergyman in Ohio, to his correspondent on College Hill, dated Cambridge, July 20, 1825.

DEAR BROTHER,

With much pleasure I now proceed to give you an account of the state of religion in Brookfield church, on Meigs' creek, Ohio. There has been, for some months past more than usual solemnity among the people; and many have been brought to inquire what they must do to be saved. From present appearances, I think the work will go, generally, through that neighbourhood. Much solemnity is also visible within the bounds of Goshen church. I have rode, since the first of June, between two and three hundred miles. On Tuesday, 7th of June, I preached at brother E. Dye's, heard the experience of three, and baptized them. Saturday, 11th, met the Goshen church, at the meeting house on Flat run, where we heard the experience of four, who were baptized on Lord's-day. Wednesday following, I preached to the Brookfield church, and heard the experience of a young woman, who had been ill for a long time, but had so far recovered that she went into the water, and was baptized.

Saturday, July 11 .- Met the Brookfield rejoicing to all the people of God: we could adopt the language of Peter with the Lord, on the mount; "It is good for us to be here." Six candidates for baptism were received; four of whom were baptized the next day; the other two deferred baptism

In some respects I think I can see the fulfilment of the prophecy of Isaiah, that "The wilderness and solitary place shall be glad blossom as the rose." When I recollect

that two years ago, there was but one Baptist in the place, we have reason to rejoice and say, " The Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad." Let all the glory be ascribed to the Lord.

A letter to the publisher, from a brother in Port Royal, Tennessee, says:

In Elkton, (Ky.) near this place, the Lord s awakening sinners to righteousness; some profess to have found the Pearl of great price, while others are inquiring what they must do to be saved. The work at present has a progressive appearance. It appears to be almost equally enjoyed by Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians. May the saving influence of the Redeemer be spread, until the whole world shall be filled with his

BRITISH MINISTER.

The Right Ifon. Charles Vaughan, minister Plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the United States, arrived in Annapolis Roads on Friday last, on board the British frigate Phaton, Captain Stewart. Salutes were exchanged between the frigate and the forts in the harbour on Saturday, and on Sunday Mr. Vaughan landed, and took rooms at Williamson's Hotel:

On Monday he proceeded for Washington City, with his suite, in carriages which were brought out in the frigate. He arrived here in the evening, and took lodgings at Gadsby's Franklin House Hotel.

ORDINATION.

At the Cape Girardeau Baptist Association, at Jonesboro', Union county, Illinois, the Rev. JEREMIAH BROWN was ordained to the work of an evangelist. After a strict examination as to his religious experience, call to the ministry, doctrinal sentiments, and general qualifications, all of which were satisfactory, the ceremony was per-formed in the following order. Public worship was commenced by Rev. Thomas P. Green; Rev Thomas Donohue made the ordaining prayer; Rev. J. M. Peck gave the charge, from 1. Tim. iv :16. " Take heed to thyself, and unto the doctrine; continue thyself, and them that hear thee." Rev. ship; Rev. Thomas P. Green made the crowds who attended, and much seriousness closing prayer; and the Candidate dismisswas manifested, even in companies not coled the people. The exercises were solemn lected for the worship of God. This gener- and appropriate, and the assembly unusu-

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

" Natchez Gazette."-The Editor of the " Natchez Gazette" indulges in some very illiberal remarks, respecting py settlement of some unpleasant differences militia officers at New Orleans, by the " Nation's Guest," because we did not give him credit as the first publisher of the letter in which the incident is stated. The article alluded to was extracted by us from a paper (we do not recollect its title) in which it was obviously not original, although the quainted, obliged us to desist from making use of the article until we might ascertain to whom the credit of originating it was properly due. The Editor of the Gazette must be conscious that we did not and do not exchange with him : ow, then, can he suppose that we took the article from his umus, or expect that we should credit him for it, when we found it, (without the proper mark) in another paper? It is weil, however, that he has noticed the subject; for, had he not done so, and politely favoured us with a copy of the Gazette in which his remarks are contained, we assure him that we should have remained in ignorance, even at this day, not only of the extent of his merit, but also of the fact that a paper called the "Natchez Gazette" is published in our

. W * is under consideration

A communication, signed "An Inhabitant of Illinois," has been received. We think that the benevolent object he wishes to accomplish, can be better promoted by action than by newspaper disquisition; and therefore decline publishi his present favour. We reciprocate his good shall be happy to hear from him frequently.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 16th inst. by the Rev. Walter Addison, ARTHUR SHAAFF, Esq. of Annapolis, to MARY A. FORSYTH, daughter of the tion. John Forsyth, of Georgia.

On Saturday, the 13th inst. at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. GRACE COCHBAN, aged 72 years. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1797. On Saturday, the 13th inst. AGATROCLES BOXries, infant son of S. F. Bonfils, of this City.

On Monday morning last, at Mount Vernon, Nonley Herbert, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Alexandria. Also, died, at the same place, on Sunday night, JANE and ROBERT, children of the deceased; the former aged six, and the latter four years. On the 10th inst. in Somerset county, (Md.)

while on a visit to her friends, Miss ELIZA INVING Gillis, of this City, after a severe illness of eight days, deeply lamented by a numerous circle of relatives and acquaintance. At Schuyler, New-York, on the 30th ult. El-

der Ones Eppr, in the 66th year of his age. He had been a preacher of the Gospel, in the Bap. tist connexion, for about 37 years.

At Northfield, New-Jersey, on Friday even-

ng, the 12th inst. Mrs. Sanan Wann, widow of Joseph Ward, deceased, aged about 63 years. Mrs. Ward was an exemplary member of the Baptist church in that place.

Wholesale Prices Current. WASHINGTON CITY, AUGUST 20.

ARTICLES.	Per	Frem	To
Bacon	lb.	- 74	- 8
Candles	66	- 101	- 124
Cheese	60	- 12	- 14
Coffee, best	44	- 19	- 21
- common -	ee	- 16	- 18
Corn meal	bush.	- 65	- 68
Flour	barrel		5 50
- White wheat -	46	5 25	6 00
Lard	lb.	- 9	- 10
Lime, (Thomaston) retail	cask	1 75	STORY.
Molasses	gall.	- 33	- 35
Oil, winter -	- 66	- 65	- 75
Salt	sack	3 00	100 M
Sugar, best	cwt.	11 50	12 50
common -	46	9 00	9 50
Whiskey, common .	gall.	- 22	- 25
-	61	45	120

Beetry.

Frem "Cunningham's Morning Thoughts." THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

How sweet, in the musings of faith, to repair To the garden where Mary delighted to

To sit by the tomb, where she breathed her fond prayer,

And paid the sad tribute of sorrow and love : To see the bright beam which disperses her

As the Lord of her soul breaks the bars of his prison;

And the voice of the angel salutes her glad

The Lord is a captive no more; " He is

O! Saviour, as oft as our footsteps we bend In penitent sadness to weep at thy grave, On the wings of thy greatness in pity descend, Be ready to comfort, be "mighty tosave." We shrink not from scenes of desertion and wo, If there we may meet with the Lord of our

Sontented with Mary to sorrow below, If, with her, we may drink of thy fountains

From the Virginia Herald

on visiting the Grave of the Mother of General Washington, at Fredericksburg.

Mother of him whose godlike fame The good throughout the world revere, Ah! why, without a stone, or name, Thus sleep'st thou unregarded here? Fair pensile branches o'er thee wave, And Nature decks the chosen dell; Yet surely o'er thy hallowed grave A nation's mournful sighs should swell,

Rome, with a burst of filial pride, The mother of her Gracchi view'd-And why should we restrain the tide Of reverential gratitude?

She to sublime Volumnia paid Her tribute of enraptur'd tears, When the dread chief that voice obey'd Which sternly curb'd his infant years. Thou, in the days of Sparta's might,

Hadst high on her illustrious roll Been rank'd, amid those matrons bright Who nobly nurs'd the great of soul. For disciplin'd in Wisdom's school,

The lofty pupil own'd thy sway; And well might he be skill'd to rule, So early nurtur'd to obey.

No enervating arts refin'd, To slumber full'd his heaven born might, No weak indu gence warp'd thy mind, To cloud the hero's path of light.

Say-when upon thy shielding breast The saviour of his country hung, When his soft lip to thine was prest, Wooing the accents from thy tongue;

Saw'st thou. prescient, o'er his brow, The shadowy wreath of laurel start? Or, did thy nightly dream bestow High visions of his giorious part? And when his little hands were taught

By thee in simple prayer to rise, Say-were thy own devotions fraught With heighten'd incense for the skies ?

Well may that realm confiding rest, Heroes, and mighty chiefs to see, Who find its infant offspring blest With monitors and guides like thees

A future age. than ours more just, With his shall blend thy honour'd name, And rear, exulting o'er thy dust, The monument of deathless fame 1

And thither bid young mothers wend, To bless thy spirit as they rove; And learn, while o'er thy tomb they bend, For heaven to train the babes they love. May 21, 1825.

Miscellany.

tion of extracts from the "Christian's Looking THE CHRISTIAN DELINEATED.

On the Change made in the understanding by Grace.

One would imagine, from the great change grace makes in the heart, that those tend to the word of God. who really experience it, could not but conclude that the work was saving. There is a wide difference between a man who has an aversion to the things of God, and one who sees the whole world to be emptiness and vanity, without being made a real partaker of these things. The one grudges every moment which he is, on any account, obliged to devote to religion; he neither seeks nor wants any comfort in it : the other they have had remarkable impressions, follows it with his whole heart; assure him that he shall obtain his salvation, and how much would he prefer this to all the world! And what can this be ascribed to but to the real change God has graciously made in him? The one walks over the greatest treasures, and is so blind that he ness, when their language has been, Oh that is no ways apprehensive of any value being I were as in months past! Job xxix. 2, there; the other has got his eyes opened in such a manner, that he is fully convinced if he may but partake of this treasure he is rich for ever. There is a peculiar satisfaction arising from the idea of the infinite love of God being the sole cause why we differ

he once was ignorant of his own state, and sacred eloquence. than a whole life of lathindows is a very good religious far from having the least desire after the borious study without it. Select your text, should we try to change it?

it was disgustful and disagreeable to him. As the observing Christian will not require much persuading there has been a change made in himself, if the effect of this be agreeable to the word of God, he need not suspect its being of a saving nature. If he is brought to see all his righteousness as filthy rags, and led to depend wholly on that righteousness which is of God by faith; if his desires are now to walk in the Spirit, and not fulfil the lusts of the flesh; if he now, as a new born babe, desires the sincere milk of the word, he will find his own picture described in the word, and may read it to the joy of his heart.

The doubting Christian may find many bjections, occasioned by his remaining ignorance, which may attack him in different forms. Sometimes he may fear, if the knowledge he has had been given him in special love, he should have had more of he light of God's conntenance with it This objection is very common, but it is often occasioned by the person's own neglect of the means of grace. If Christians reglect their bodies, as they frequently do their souls, they would soon complain of pain and sickness.

It would argue great ignorance to say we are not alive because we are indisposed the very desire of the light of God's countenance is a positive proof of the soul's being renewed; the being denied this pleasure is the reason why we hear from it such fears and complaints. Those who are not alive to God are silent about these things; they neither love to talk or think of such things, and feel a hatred against those who do.

Wherever this is the objection it is one of the most pleasing kind, as it proves such a soul is like David, Psalm xlii. 11. Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? Hope thou in God : for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance, and my God. It manner. Let all such wait patiently; he that shall come, will come, and will not tarry. Many who are now in heaven, have, in this dark lane, cried out, Lord, how long wilt thou hide thy face! but the light is sure to come in God's time. The ways of God are a great deep; some shall be filled with joy, and others on the very brink of despair; both are equally dear to God; the weeping child is as much a child as the rejoicing one, and as much regarded by the father.

God's bruised reeds make a melody which is heard even in heaven, and have as much the notice and attention of Jehovah. as the praise of arch-angels. The very tears of such are bottled, and their very fears are even working together for their good. Let such bless the name of the Lord that it is daily becoming deeper. that they cannot sit down contented with a form, without the power.

How different the language of a man naturally enlightened! he will never complain of the hidings of God's face—will never say, I sought him, but I found him not; he is both ignorant of the pleasures of ordaining a minister, I deem it indispensareligion, and the plague of his own heart. But the Christian who makes this objection, is wholly different; his light is not can no more sit down and rest in a form of preach. And when an opportunity is pregodliness, than a hungry man can content sented, I do not fail to recommend and ciris the cause of his complaint.

Some are greatly alarmed on this account; they cannot remember any particular time when God wrought this great work on them; and their fears are much increased when they hear others, who are able to describe all the particulars about their conversion. Though those, who are able to tell the precise time, may derive some advantage by it, yet none of these would be satisfied with having experienced any extraordinary change at a particular time, if the effects of such a change were not agreeable to the word of God. Saul, afgreat change, and the time of it; but the consequences proved it to be no saving one: therefore it is no argument of great wisdom to depend much upon the knowledge of the

Light sometimes comes in as the day; we do not say it is not day because it came in gradually: the revelation of God's salvation to sinners was not given at once, but by gradual and slow degrees; so it is often in

Those who have been privileged with a good education, and have been kept from open sin, seldom can tell in so particular a manner as others, who have been brought up in sin and darkness. A good education may inform the judgment, but the will and affections will never make choice of, and delight in God in Christ, but by the powerful working of the Holy Spirit. Let such as are perplexed with this fear, remember, it is not so much how the light came, as what they are brought to see by this light: This objection, however, is not easily removed; we are always more ready to lend an ear to what mortals say, than we are to at-

God works as a sovereign; some, when they are savingly called, are a long time before they are led to see into the doctrines of the Gospel; others are taught them in a small space of time. So, in his first beginning to work upon the soul, though many can tell the time and manner of the Lord's calling them, yet some, upon reflection, will remember such particular seasons when which sometimes make it difficult to conclude when the real change took place. Few but can remember particular times of comfort, when they could, like Jacob, call the place a Bethel; and all could remember their times of darkness and barren-

From the Rev. Jus. Edwards' Address

SACRED ELOQUENCE.

Would you rise to the highest pitch of sacred eloquence, let the same mind be in ou, which was in Christ Jesus. Let no To obtain this satisfaction, the Christian trials, no sacrifices, no temptations, turn you must particularly consider the darkness of from the path of duty. Walk with God. his own mind before he was enlightened, Live by faith. Reside at the throne of and also the insensibility which is easy to be discerned in some who have had the same advantages with himself, and remain with God daily amidst the realities of eterunregenerate. He must call to mind that nity, will do more to make a man excel in

hings of God, that he fled from that light | prepare your sermon, and preach for eternity. This will make you truly eloquent. This was the grand secret in the eloquence of Baxter, when there was scarce a family, through an immense congregation, which was not a family of daily prayer; and which did not become such through his instrumentality. It was because the fire was kindled from heaven, which glows on the pages of his "Saint's Rest," that it has lighted its thousands to glory. It is because it was have converted every one of our own peowill continue with increasing brightness and

glory till the last conflagration: This was the grand secret in the eloquence of Brainerd; as it echoed through the trees of the forest, the savage dropped his tomahawk, and with streaming eyes cried Guttummaukalummen, Guttummaukalummen, have mercy upon me, have mercy upon me.

This was the very soul in the eloquence of Paul, as kings on their thrones trembled, and beggars leaped for joy. It made songs of triumph echo through the dungeon, and clergyman, who, I then thought, looked old carried transports of joy to the rack and the flames.

Nor has it lost any degree of its power in eighteen hundred years. No, even now it melts icy hearts on the cliffs of Greenland, lights with celestial brightness the plains of Hindostan; it removes blackness even from the Hottentot, and opens upon the Otahei-

tan the "light of the world." Excel, my brethren, in this kind of eloquence, and extend it through the world; and the light of the moon will be the light of the sun! and the light of the sun will be sevenfold-and the LIGHT OF ZION will eclipse them. Kings will come to her light, and princes to the brightness of her rising. Her sur will not go down by day, and her moon not withdraw itself; the Lord will be her everasing light, and the Lamb her glory. A voice will be heard, 'The kingdoms of the would are become the kingdom of our Lord, and his Christ.' And the whole earth will is only the living who can complain in this be fall of his glory, as the waters fill the

From Dr. Miller's Letter on Bible Societies. ON CIRCULATING THE SCRIPTURES.

I consider the Scriptures as the only infallible rule of faith and practice; and as a sufficient rule for all who approach them with humble and honest hearts. I am, therefore, perfectly willing to co-operate with any and every person in sending them, without note or comment, to every son and daughter of Adam. I consider it as a privilege and an honour to be a member of the American Bible Society, and of every other Bible Society within convenient reach; and my impression of the importance of these societies in promoting the best interests of the world, is so far from being impaired,

"In full consistency, as it appears to me with all this,-when I go into the pulpit, I think it incumbent on me, not only to recommend the Bible in general, to my hearers, but also to declare to them how I understand it. When called upon to assist in ble to ascertain, by appropriate measures, how the living teacher whom I am about to aid in sending forth, is likely to explain the common; by special and saving grace, he Word of Life which we commission him to himself with seeing a well spread table culate the Confession of Faith, and form of which he is debarred from partaking of; government, and discipline of my own therefore want of knowledge, not of grace, church. (Presbyterian.) But I should abhor the thought of withholding a Bible from an ignorant destitute fellow creature, until I could accompany the delivery of it with my own formulas and articles. Just as soon should I think of withholding a piece of bread from a starving beggar, until I had previously engaged him to come under the government of my own family. I am quite willing to trust the Bible alone in the hands of every inhabitant of the globe; and to leave the question, whether they shall be connected with this or that denomination, to their own serious and deliberate decision, aided by that enlightening and sanctiterwards King Saul, might remember a fying Spirit, who leads his people into all necessary truth. If I believed, indeed, that the peculiarities of the church of which I am a member were essential to salvation ; or that it was impossible for a serious inquirer to understand the fundamental doctrines of Scripture, without the assistance of my formularies and expositions, my conduct would be different. But as I believe neither, I am, of course, not embarrassed with any of the consequences of such belief. It is time enough, in my opinion, when persons make inquiries with a view to join a particular denomination, or put themselves in the way of being taught its peculiarities, to meet them -if candidates for private membership, with those views of doctrine and order; or if aspirants to the ministry, with those "Creeds and Contessions"—the reception of which appears to me indispensable to the attainment of ecclesiastical concord and edification. Thousands and tens of thousands who will never have an opportunity of coming within the pale of my own church,—and who might not be disposed to do it, it they had,-may yet be willing to receive Bibles from my hands, and may be for ever benefited by them. Ought I to withhold from them the precious gift? I dare not do it. And I am so far from seeing an inconsistency between this decision, and the doctrine which I have taught concerning church "creeds," that they appear to me to illustrate and strengthen each other.

MISSIONS TO THE HEATHEN.

From Sancho the Proverbialist. "A Society of Churchmen, who had, for the last century, been engaged among other benevolent designs, in conveying the knowledge of Christianity to the heathen, convened a meeting near my aunt's mansion house, to consider the means of extending to about sixty millions of poor idolatrous Hindoos the knowledge of Christianity. Now, wnatever religion and wisdom might urge upon so plain a point, mere prudence could not but be alarmed at an attempt, however quiet, to disturb the creed of sixty millions of people. Accordingly, having entered the assembly, I arose, and to the admiration of my aunt, made the following oration. "I rise, Sir, to oppose the motion which has been submitted to the assembly, on the

following grounds: "In the first place, the Hindoos are savages, and Christianity was never designed

"In the second place, the religion of the Hindoos is a very good religion-why, then,

"In the third place, their religion has for his own encouragement, and has made them excellent slaves for centuries—ed for ours, a remarkable instanted in the standard form of a trace.

"In the fourth place, they are sunk so deep in vice and misery, that it is impossible to release them from it-why, then, at-

" In the fifth place, who would think of beginning to convert foreign nations, till we

"Sixthly, when the time comes for the general conversion of the world, some sign will be sent from Heaven to tell us of it. "Such, Sie, are my reasons for resisting the measure; and who ever promotes it,

and opposes me, is an enthusiast, and an enemy to the King, and to the Church of England." "Having finished my speech, I own that

I expected, as the very smallest return, the loud acclamations of the astonished clergy. But a most profound silence ensued; till a enough to know better, arose, and thus ad-

dressed the assembly :-

"Instead, Sir, of replying directly to the reasonings of the speaker who has preceded me, I will simply put another case, and request his decision upon it. Suppose, instead of the present assembly, a thousand Peruvians were convened on the banks of the Amazon, to take into consideration a supplication from the nations of Europe to supply them with that bark of Peru, which is the only known antidote for a very large class of our diseases. And conceive, if you will, the preceding speaker, who, I am sure, would be happy to undertake the embassage, to be advocate for these feverish and aguish nations, to the only possessors of this antidote. Imagine him to arise amid the tawny multitude, and with much feeling and emphasis to state, that at least sixty millions of people depended upon their de-termination for health and life. At once, I am persuaded, the cry of that multitude would interrupt the pleadings of the orator, and one and all would exclaim, ' Give them bark ! give them bark ! and let not an European perish, whom it is possible for a Peruvian to save.' Thus far all would be well. But conceive, instead of the assembly being permitted to act upon this benevolent decision, some Peruvian, of an age in which the prevalence of policy or mere prudence over ustice and benevolence is more intelligible and pardonable, to arise, and thus address his countrymen :-

" Peruvians, you are far too precipitate. Consider, I beseech you, the character and circumstances of the persons for whom this privilege is demanded.

"In the first place, they are civilized na-

tions-they read and write; they sleep in beds, and ride in coaches; they wear coats and trowsers-who, then, will say that bark s meant for such persons as these? "In the second place, their fevers and

agues may have many excellencies with which we are unacquainted-why, then, attempt to cure them? "In the third place, their fevers and agues assist exceedingly to thin their ar-

mies-why, then, strengthen them, merely to destroy ourselves? " Fourthly, those fevers and agues are so deep seated and violent, that it is impossible to cure them-why, then, attempt it?

"In the fifth place, who would think of curing foreign nations, till we have cured all the sick in Peru? "Sixthly, when the time comes for the

general cure of fevers and agues, I have no doubt but the Great Spirit will give us some sign from the mountains. "Such, Peruvians, are my reasons for op-

posing the wish of the speaker; and who ever promotes it, or opposes me, is a mad man, and an enemy both to the Incas and the Great Spirit." Now, then," continued the old clergy-

man, "suppose the Peruvian orator thus to reason, I should be glad to know by what answer that young gentleman would repel lus arguments."

" He then, to my infinite horror, sat down, and left me, with the eyes of the assembly fixed upon me, as if waiting for my reply but not having any precisely ready, I thought it best to be taken suddenly ill, and to leave

"WHERE HAS HE GONE?"

It is written of a gentleman who died very suddenly, that his jester ran to the other servants, and having told them that their master was dead, he with much gravity added, "There, and where is he gone?" The servants replied, "Why he has gone to heaven, to be sure." "No," said the jester; "he has not gone to heaven, I am certain!" The servants, with much warmth, asked how he knew that his master had not gone to heaven? The jester then replied, Because heaven is a great way off, and I never knew my master to take a long journey in my life, but he always talked of it some time beforehand, and also made preparations for it; but I never heard him talk about heaven, nor ever saw him making any preparations for death; and, therefore, I am sure he has not gone to heaven."

UNFAITHFULNESS.

Some years ago, there was a nobleman, who though a frequent attendant at church. and very kind to the clergyman of the parish, lived in the open practice of many dreadful sins. When laid upon his deathbed, he sent for the clergyman; and, addressing him by his name, said : "Did you know I was living in the practice of such and such sins?" naming them. "Yes, my tord; I did."—"You did! (replied the nobleman,) then why did you not warn me of the consequences?"—" I am sorry I did not, (replied the clergyman,) but I was afraid of offending your lordship, knowing how kind you have always been to me; and having a large family chiefly dependant on your fordship's favour—." When he was suddenly stopped by the nobleman, who ex-claimed—" Wretched man! through your negligence I am damned!" And then soon after expired!

WARNING TO GAMBLERS.

The Report of the Nassau Hall Tract Society, at the annual meeting in Princeton, on the 30th ult. relates the following anecdote in illustration of the good effects resulting from the distribution of Tracts.

"One of the almoners of the Society," says the Report, " was permitted to witness,

tending form of a tract. This go served a club of gamblers deeply in their infatuating and mischiev By means of a child, he conve gaming table a tract, entitled a " V to Gamblers." It caught the eye of engaged than the rest, who took began to read it aloud. The sentiments, the vivacity of its styl singular and alarming nature of so facts narrated, excited the attent comrades. Its solemn truths their minds. At once they desisted from their sport, destroy cards, and repaired to a religious held that evening in the neigh They were apparently much affe with solicitude requested more trace

Advertisements.

THE

MARINER'S MAGAZIN

EVOTED to the moral impro-Seamen, is published weekly, in the of New York, under the patronage "Society for promoting the Gospel anon-men," and the "Bethel Union of New? at \$2 per an um. This publication in propriate vehicle of communicating to the lie the transactions and operations of the cieties for the promulgation of the among seamen; and is designed to more generally a knowledge of the par-sent, and relative condition of this class of fellow-men; to notice the progress at cesses of the means used for their mont reagious improvement; to present and cate their claims upon Christian benero and, in general, to make known every that may be useful, entertaining, or inter relating to the subject. It is believed that general circulation of this Magazine will a than any other means, aid and progr benevolent views of the friends of Sar by exciting public attention, and entire their behalf the sympathies, the controls and the prayers of the pious and bears Subscriptions will be received by the Rev. Truair, at No. 14, Cherry street, and by the Fanshaw, No. 1, Murray-street, New York Aug. 13-3t.

> JUST PUBLISHED. THE

BAPTIST HYMN BOOM

IN TWO PARTS. PART I.-CONTAINING PSALMS AND HOW Designed for Public Worship. PART II.—CONTAINING SPIRITUAL SONGS. Principally designed for Social and Private Worship.

> Selected from various Author, BY WILLIAM P. BIDDLE, AND

WILLIAM J. NEWBORN. Partors of Baptist Churches in North Carolina of will aing with the Spirit; I will ain

RECOMMENDATION.

HAVING carefully examined the selection Hymns and Spiritual Songs, entitled "Th Baptist Hymn Book," by Wm. P. Biddle, in Wih. J. Newborn, we have no hesitation state our unqualified approbation of the wall the Hymns and Songs appear to be well calculate on a great variety of ruly evangelical, embricing a great variety of private devection. for public and private devotion. As such, w cordially recommend it to our brethren, hope that the divine blessing may attend it.

O. B. BROWN, LUTHER RICE.

BE 11 at EMEMBERED, That ea de transcribe ty-sixth day of April, in the year of our low one thousand eight hundred and twentye and of the Independence of the United Sussessing the State of the District Court for the Datriet of Countries the Clerk of the District Court for the Datriet of Countries the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as propose in the words following, to wit:

**The Repair of Hunting Beach: it was borget, Part Letting the Countries of the District Countr

"The Baptist Hymn. Book; in two parts. Part. conting and Padma and Hymns: designed for public worthing a containing Spiritual Songe; principally disput for social and private worthing. Selected from various what by William P. Biddle and William J. Newborn, reserve Baptist churches in North Carolina."

"I will sing with the spirit; I will sing with the understanding also,—1 Cor. xiv. 15."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learing, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during these therein mentioned"—and also to the act entitle therein mentioned an act entitled an act for the executive ment of learning, by securing the copies of maps, chart, as books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies and the times therein mentioned, and extending the back thereof to the arts of designing, engraying, and edding its before the control of the arts of designing, engraying, and edding its before the control of the arts of designing, engraying, and edding its before the control of the arts of designing, engraying, and edding its before the control of the arts of designing, engraying, and edding its before the control of the arts of

torical and other prints."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my had, us affixed the public seal of my office, the day and yes see said.

Clerk of the District Courtfacts
District of Columbia

REMOVAL.

PENNELL PALMER

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, Cup tomers, and the Citizens generally, that has removed to the old established Hat Store, Two doors East of Brown's Hotel, Ponn Avents where he intends, as usual, to manufacture, as cording to order, and keep constantly on hand, a very superior assortment of

BATS.

Likewise a variety of Hats of other manufe-fure viz New-York, Philadelphie, and Bais-more; to the inspection of which, he respect fully invites the attention of all before they

DRAB HATS.

Just finishing, an assortment of Light Drie Hats, suitable for Summer wear, interior to none in the City. May 7-4.

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bers on his list. mmunications for publication Letters on business, should be JOHN S. MEEHAD PUBLISHER.

Advertisements, by the squa very succeeding insertion, 25

Communicatio

ONYSIUS, BISHOP OF ALE Dimysius, bishop of Alexan

great renown in the church en, and of an ancient a He was a diligent i which he looked for in esects of philosophers; but in Christianity, in which he marmed by his preceptor (as made a presbyter of the alexandria, in the year 232 ur 247 was created bishop, u Heracles. The first years ere calm and peaceable, till reding to the empire, A. D. 2 so confusion, persecuting th the utmost violence; an Alexardria had a heavy por

in bore a part in the com ough God was pleased to m the last and severest ac atly useful to the church at Sabinus, the præfect, perial orders, than he desp any officer to apprehend him ant sought him in every pl ght he might hide hims um time never searched h including that he would not o

the; yet there he staid high seized, he was sent to the town between Alexand s; but he escaped without lich there is an extraordin lagments of one of his lett der the Valerian persecut nin the year 257. When led at Alexandria, Diony uself to Æmilian, the gov at first directly interdict

blies, but endeavoured to forsake that way of wors ers would quickly follow answer which he retu apostolical, that " we er than man;" openly ass would worship the true thim, from which resolu ter swerve, nor ever cease Dionysius was forcibly midst of a dangerous illn

to Cephrus, a most dese ded region of Lybia, in wion he remained for thr bers of Christians qu ly from Alexandria, a parts of Egypt. At was treated with rudene a shovers of stones; but Where, before he not o rians, but reclaimed t

and brought them t tian faith. And as h to he changed his quarte lown those wild and de g the wilderness into rds, when Galerius p

toleration to the Christi exandria, and applied the offices of his fun erting the heathen, as

To the Novatian heresy red to put a stop. He ispute, which was rise een Stephen and Cy

re-baptization of here tempted with Chri andour, and it must is credit, that he seen more of that spirit of

thess than was usual